

# JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 5.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1861.

NUMBER 56.

The Daily Gazette,  
published every evening except Sunday,  
by  
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,  
in Lappin's Block, Main Street.

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SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE  
CHARLES HOLT, HIRAM BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

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City Engineer and County Surveyor, will attend to engineering, surveying, plating, drafting and conveying. Office in Empire block, Main street, Janesville, Wis. jeh32awft

**NEW YORK CASH STORE.**  
M. C. Smith, Wholesale and Retail Dealer, in Dr. Good's, Rockford, Iowa. Lappin's Block, Main street, Janesville, Wis. and Capt. Bonnells, Ready-made Clothing and every kind of Merchandise at the very lowest cash prices. 24

**HUDSON & JENKS.**  
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Office in Empire block, Madison, Wisconsin. Jan. 1st, 1861. SANFORD A. HUDSON. ian32awft I. C. JENKS.

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Architect and Engineer. Designs and plans for both public and private buildings, also architectural and structural calculations; also to patent litigations. Among the more valuable patents issued to inventors in southern Wisconsin through the agency of this firm, in the few months past, Dr. C. H. Portier's Circular Grinding Machine, Rock Drill, Stone Dressing Machine, and Quartz Rock Crusher, Nach & Cutts' Grain Separator, and Boatman's Patent for the Improvement of Melodeons, and Piano Forte. Office in May's building, Main and Milwaukee st., Janesville, Wis. maridawft

**J. M. MAY.**  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Also continues to practice law in the United States government. Special attention given to the defense of cases; also to patent litigations. The most valuable patents issued to inventors in southern Wisconsin through the agency of this firm, in the few months past, Dr. C. H. Portier's Circular Grinding Machine, Rock Drill, Stone Dressing Machine, and Quartz Rock Crusher, Nach & Cutts' Grain Separator, and Boatman's Patent for the Improvement of Melodeons, and Piano Forte. Office in May's building, Main and Milwaukee st., Janesville, Wis. maridawft

**THE OLD MARKET.**  
I WILL SELL MY STOCK OF  
Boots and Shoes:  
AT COST FOR CASH!

**N. E. MARKET ON MAIN STREET,**  
Having purchased the  
MARKET ON MAIN STREET,  
Below the Amusement, occupied for a number of years by Thomas Lynch, I shall stock it  
With the best Meat

the country about, and keep it all the time fully supplied

so that you may have the best meat

at the lowest price

and the best service

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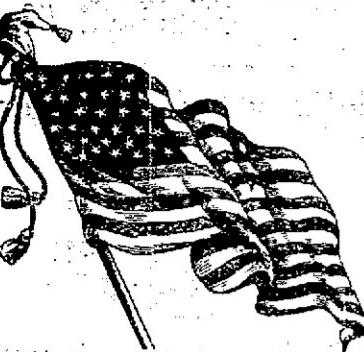
at

# The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Tuesday Evening, May 14, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Threatened Attack on Cairo.

The attack on Cairo by the southern forces has generally been discredited by the Illinois press, while the Louisville Journal continually has insisted that an attack was meditated. The probability is that the Journal was right. The secessionists of the lower Mississippi cannot live without provisions from the north, and the threatened embargo brings gaunt famine before their eyes, accompanied with slave insurrections; hence a movement in the direction of Cairo is a "military necessity."

It is uncertain what forces can be brought to bear upon this point, but doubtless the southern leaders have sense enough to know that a small number of men will effect nothing. The check which secession has met in St. Louis will have an important bearing upon the movement against Cairo. With Missouri against the Union, and aiding the forces from the lower Mississippi, a large and well appointed army would be immediately necessary to save Cairo, but with the check they have received in St. Louis, time will be given for the assemblage of more troops at the former place, and fortifying the heights in the neighborhood of that point.

There are at and about Cairo at this time between five and six thousand men. Several pieces of heavy ordnance have recently been received there and placed in position. The most practicable point for an attack upon the camp at Cairo has been from the opposite side of the river in Missouri. It is called Bird's Point, and batteries could be advanced there to the water's edge, and the federal camp on the other side shelled. Rifled cannon would soon cut away the levee, sufficiently to flood the camp and town. We notice that General Scott has ordered a battery to be erected back of Cairo, upon high ground, to command Bird's Point, and prevent the erection of batteries upon the other side, but it is not known how far this has been accomplished.

The only other mode of attack likely to be adopted is to land troops from the river above Cairo, cut off the railway communication in the rear and besiege the place by land, or attempt to carry it by storm. Possibly these two modes with an attack by water from boats may be attempted at once.

Gen. Prentiss is in command of the federal troops at Cairo. He is an officer of much ability and experience, having been with Taylor in the Mexican war. He commands the full confidence of the troops, and is cool and prudent enough not to undertake what he cannot accomplish. The troops are in good health and spirits, and the most thorough discipline is submitted to. Whatever movement has been or may be made by the disunionists will be met with a determined spirit, and we have the utmost faith in their utter overthrow should they attempt to take possession of Cairo.

**The Measures of the Extra Session.**

The measures to be adopted by the extra session of the legislature which meets tomorrow, are quite important. It is generally conceded that provisions will be made for raising and putting into the field more troops—from six to ten regiments in the whole—and providing for the payment of their expenses until received into the U. S. army. The sum of money necessary for this purpose may be a million of dollars.—The legislature will probably authorise a loan for something like this amount, including the \$200,000 already provided for. The expenditure of this money, and the enlistment of from five to ten thousand men, and keeping them in camp for an indefinite period at the expense of the State, requires system and economy, or it will end in nothing beneficial. We think a State Military Board, with the Governor for president, would be a good institution. This Board ought to combine the best military and business talent in the State, for war must be carried on upon practical business principles, as well as upon military ideas. Let the Governor and treasurer borrow the money, and let the Board expend it, determine the details of the military organization, and perfect a system under which contracts shall be made. In making this suggestion, our object is simply to relieve the Governor, somewhat, of the onerous and perplexing duties which he has discharged so well thus far, but which, if extended, as seems necessary, will be greater than one man can accomplish satisfactorily to himself. Perhaps the action of the recent session of the Michigan legislature may be some guide in the matter, and we append a synopsis of it from the Detroit Free Press:

**CIVIC STATE OF THINGS AT MONTGOMERY.**

A capital without a capitol. A president without any precedent. A secretary of the treasury without any treasury. A secretary of the navy without any navy. A secretary of the interior without any interior. A secretary of foreign affairs without any foreign affairs. A postmaster general without any post office. A judicature without any judiciary; and, in fine, an administration without any head or tail.—N. Y. Leader.

the troops monthly. The auditor general shall draw his warrant each month for the amount due. Each regiment shall have a chaplain, with the rank of captain. Recruiting offices for the state shall be established when necessary. The Governor shall appoint a military contract board, to be composed of three officers, who shall make all contracts for the equipment, clothing, rations and other supplies of the troops.

The second bill authorizes the Governor and state treasurer to negotiate a loan in such sums as may be necessary, not to exceed a million of dollars, redeemable at any time at or before twenty-five years from the first of January last, bearing seven per cent interest, payable semi-annually. The proceeds of the bonds shall be called the war fund, and shall be treated as all the other state funds. The bonds shall be issued in sum of not less than fifty dollars. The principal and interest on all bonds less than five hundred dollars shall be payable in Detroit; all above that sum in New York. Warrants may be issued by the auditor general for advances made by John Owen as trustee for expenditures already made for war purposes; also, for such expenditures as may have been made for necessary expenses in organizing and subsisting companies since the 16th of April. All claims must be presented within three months, or they will be considered as donated to the state, and will not thereafter be paid. To pay these bonds, a tax of one-sixteenth of a mill shall be levied in addition to all other taxes, commencing with the year 1861, the proceeds to constitute a sinking fund. The money in the treasury for the payment of the bonds shall each year be used by the treasurer to pay the bonds under five hundred dollars until they are exhausted, when bonds of more than five hundred dollars shall be taken up. The board of state auditors shall allow interest at seven per cent on the receipts of money advanced to the state since the middle of April for war purposes.

The third bill provides for a tax, in addition to all other taxes, for 1861 and 1862, of seventy thousand dollars each year, to pay the interest on the war loan.

A bill has been introduced and will pass, to authorize the counties of the state to raise whatever amount they please, either by loan or tax, for the support of the families of volunteers.

These are all the bills that will be acted upon bearing any reference to war matters. It is understood that but six of the ten regiments provided for will be mustered into service at present.

## Wisconsin Items.

Robert Grignon, of Oshkosh, has tendered the services of 200 Menomine warriors, well armed with rifles,—"Sure at forty rods and anxious to serve under the stars and stripes.

The Waukesha Union Guards have volunteered for the war.

The Washington Rifles of Milwaukee, have volunteered for the war.

The best feeling prevails between the British Ministry and our government.

New York, May 13.

Ned Bundine has tendered a regiment 1500 strong, sharpshooters from western New York.

St. Louis, May 13.

An official statement published this forenoon, says the first firing at Camp Jackson Friday evening, was some half dozen shots near the column of the 1st regiment, occasioned by a volley of stones and pistol shots from the crowd. No one was hurt at this point. The second firing occurred from the rear of the column guarding the prisoners.

The crowd here was large, very abusive, and one man discharged three barrels of a revolver at Lieut. Saxon of the regular service, many of the mob cheering him on, drawing revolvers and firing at troops.

The man who commenced the attack then laid a pistol across his arm, and was taking deliberate aim at Saxon, when he was thrust through with a bayonet, fired upon at the same time and instantly killed. The column then moved on, and the rear company being assaulted by the crowd and several of them shot, halted and fired, causing the deaths already reported.

The order was then given by Capt. Lyon to cease firing, which was promptly obeyed.

The principal arms taken from Camp Jackson were 4 large howitzers, 2 ten inch mortars and a large number of 10 inch shells ready charged. Some 5,000 U. S. muskets, supposed to be a portion of those taken from the Baton Rouge Arsenal.

Thousands of people left the city yesterday afternoon in consequence of reports of insubordination among the German troops, and their threats to burn and sack the city, but the appearance of Gen. Harney's proclamation restored confidence, and many of those who left will probably return to-day.

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The Richmond Whig is convinced of the general unsoundness of western Virginia in the southern confederacy question, and advocates letting her go off into a state by herself.

An immense order has been issued to Gen. James, the inventor of the rifled gun, for rifling a number of heavy guns, and for supplying them with his celebrated ball.

The Indianapolis Journal of Monday says Mr. Bates, of Pendleton, the old gentleman of ninety-two years of age, whom we noticed the other day as having volunteered in Capt. Vandeventer's company from Madison county, is said to have eleven sons in that company. He has certainly done his duty in furnishing his quota of volunteers.

A letter has been received by a gentleman in New York from his son, a member of the 12th regiment, in Washington, in which he states that about forty members of the regiment were poisoned on Sunday night and Monday morning, poison having been introduced into their food or drink. No one died.

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A battalion is a body smaller than a regiment, say two or four companies, and is commanded by a major. A regiment is composed of ten companies, and is commanded by a colonel; it has also a lieutenant colonel and a major. A brigade is composed of two or more regiments, and is commanded by a brigadier general. A division is composed of two or more brigades, and is commanded by a major general.

The legislature has passed and the governor signed the bill providing for military service, to be made to the south west expedition having refused to swear allegiance to the United States or accept a release on parole still confined in the arsenal as a prisoner of war.

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Judge Treat of the U. S. circuit court was petitioned yesterday for a writ of habeas corpus and his decision is anxiously looked for as it will involve a constitutional question which has been raised in reference to the capture of Camp Jackson.

The following arms in addition to those already enumerated were seized at Camp Jackson: 3 thirty-two pounders, a large quantity of shells and bombs, several pieces of artillery in boxes, 120 rifles of the late model, 6 brass field pieces, 6 brass mortars, 6 ten inch mortars, 3 six inch cannon, several chests new muskets, 5 boxes of canister shot, 95 ten inch and 300 six inch shells, 25 legs of powder, a large number of stocks and barrels, between 30 and 40 horses, and a considerable quantity of camp tools. The number of prisoners taken to the arsenal was 639 men, and 50 officers.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

Advices received to-day confirm all telegraphed on Saturday in reference to overestimated of the rebel forces now concentrated in Virginia. Gen'l Scott knows positively that the aggregate number of men, armed and unarmed, collected at various points from Harper's Ferry down to Lynchburg, did not exceed 25,000.

Our government would fain see all three months men changed into volunteers for the war, as it is now evident that the call for three months service will serve to embarrass that benefit our plans for the suppression of the rebellion. Three fifths of the northern troops enlisted under it now here are, however, ready to enlist for the

war. The sloop of war Pawnee is anchored at the foot of the main business street of Alexandria, with her guns run out of the port holes. She crossed to prevent interference with Potowmack navigation, attempted several times within the last few days by rebels. Her appearance produced quite a stir among secessionists.

De Stoeke, Russian Minister, will send out despatches to his government by Wednesday's steamer, representing the southern rebellion in its true light, and advising not to recognize the southern confederacy.

The first secession flurry having passed away, Union men in Northeastern Virginia are moving and a re-action daily becoming more manifest. The disarming of the secession brigade in St. Louis will be fully sustained by the government. Secession sympathizers are still actively engaged here in treasonable machinations. Even in the departments suspicious characters are still tolerated. It is high time for a cleaning out of the Auguan states.

To-day the second regiment of New York Firemen Zouaves was tendered to the government. Commodore Buchanan, late in the Washington navy yard, has signified his desire to recall his resignation but the government will not consent.

Reported that martial law will be declared in Baltimore. Two Winans and other rank secessionists need attention.

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## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

### Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 8th, 1861:

Arrive.	Closes.	Depart.
Chicago, through,	6:40 A.M.	7:10 A.M.
" " "	12:01 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Oshkosh and way,	3:30 P.M.	5:15 P.M.
Milwaukee, through,	6:50 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
" " "	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
Madison & Prairie du Chien,	3:25 P.M.	10:30 A.M.
Monroe,	10:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and Sylvester departs Sunday and Friday at 7 A.M.; arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 1 P.M.; departs Monday and Tuesday from Milwaukee to Janesville arrives Monday and Friday at 6 P.M.; depart Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A.M.		

J. M. DURGESS, Postmaster.

A CLEAN RECORD.—In these days a "clean record" is of inestimable value, and in nothing is it of more importance than the transfer of property. The county officers of Rock and Green counties have acted on this principle, and procured the printing of a portion of their record books. These books have been made at Dearborn's bindery, and are got up in a very superior manner both as to style and quality, excelling in these respects the same kind of books furnished at Milwaukee. The printing was done in this office, on a new and beautiful script type, and the printed page possesses all the clearness and uniformity of an engraved plate. A corresponding form of blanks is printed separately to be used in making the deeds or mortgages to be executed, and it is calculated that four-fifths of the labor of recording can be saved by the use of the books.

We refer to the registers of either Rock or Green counties for information as to the manner in which these books have been got up, and as to their value in securing a correct transcript of the paper to be recorded as well as expediting the work of recording.

Mr. Dearborn is prepared to furnish similar books to other counties, and we think county officers generally will find it to their advantage to order from him, as the style and price of his books must be satisfactory.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.—Hon. Edwin Wheeler has been appointed Judge of the 10th circuit, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. S. R. Cotton. The vacancy extends to the first of January next, when the new term, to which Mr. Wheeler was recently elected, will commence.

WHAT HAVE THE BORDER STATES GAINED?—The infatuation and folly of the "border states" cannot be better illustrated than by the fact that Howell Cobb, during the recess of the southern congress, amused himself by making stump speeches, in which he congratulated the citizens of the cotton states that the theatre of war had been removed from their section, and would now be carried along the borders of the Ohio river and in Virginia. The poor Old Dominion is now the cat's paw of the southern confederacy. Negroes of all classes are depreciated almost through the entire south from thirty to fifty per cent. Property has also fallen in a similar degree.

A PROFITABLE SHIPMENT.—The Fond du Lac Press says—"Some six weeks since, three of our dealers shipped south 500 barrels of flour consigned to Memphis. They are now in receipt of the consoling information that the consignee declines to remit until the blockade at Cairo shall be suspended, and restitution made for goods seized."

Col. J. S. Alban, of Portage Co., is the visitor to West Point Academy, from this state.

FROM THE SOUTH.—It is stated in the Mobile Register that President Lincoln has sent a private secretary to Chicago to procure accommodation for congress, which is to meet on the 4th of July.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE AND WRITING ACADEMY.—Professor Danz, a thorough, practical book-keeper and teacher of commercial sciences, is in town and contemplating opening his commercial college, together with a writing school, on Monday next. Our young men and ladies will please notice this fact and learn particulars in our next issues.

ATTENTION.—Our military friends can now post themselves in all the movements of a drill, by calling at Dearborn's and purchasing Scott's tactics. They are going fast.

No man need wear a slouchy hat or cap while J. R. BEALE has a supply of new ones, at prices adapted to the times. His spring stock of new goods is large, well assorted, of good quality, and anybody can suit his taste or the condition of his pocket. Beale is an old trader here, has summered and wintered for years in the community, and may be relied upon for a good trade and a good article.

RATHER STEEP.—The Madison Journal says—"We understand that the state is paying for the mere day board of the volunteers at the Newhall—they sleep at the camp or elsewhere in lodgings provided by the state—at the rate of four dollars and twenty cents a week for each man, which is also, we are informed, the common hotel rate for the best fare to day boarders in that city. The cost of board per week for man Camp Randall is only \$2,625 a week, and affords a handsome profit; provided the contract continues for any length of time."

KENTUCKY.—Col. Guthrie reports that he has not only completed two regiments of Kentucky volunteers for the government service, but that there is almost material enough ready for a third.

VAN AMBURGH AND THE SECESSIONISTS.—Last week, Van Amburgh, the lion-tamer, while on his way to Eastern Talbot county, Eastern Shore, Maryland, with his show, was intercepted by an express rider, sent on by a friend, who notified him that the rebels had laid plans to seize his horses, of which he had 120, shoot his wild animals, and send him adrift. He immediately turned about, and by traveling 48 miles in one day, got safely into Pennsylvania with all his property. Van now advertises that he will give \$2,000 to any one who will take Jeff. Davis alive, pledging himself, if he gets him in his keeping, to furnish him with a brass new cage, and take him through the country on exhibition as a traitor, whose terpitude is second only to that of Judas Iscariot.

### The St. Louis Tragedy.

The St. Louis Democrat of the 11th, after giving an account of the surrender of Camp Jackson, thus describes the tragedy that followed:

So far, the events of yesterday were felicitous, and auspicious only of the ultimate return of peace and prosperity. As such, they occasioned a thrill of inexpressible delight in many a true heart. The peaceful surrender was a relief, and the evident loyalty of many of the captured troops guaranteed the safety of the State. Would to Heaven that we could here be permitted to close this statement! But disaster—mournful, unutterable, dreadful and heart-rending a woful and awful tragedy, has made yesterday bitterly memorable. The fury of a disunited mob led to a reckless and destructive attack upon the United States troops, whose response had some twenty of our fellow citizens cold in death. Our heart chills, and expression fails as we recall the sorrowful scene, the crushing and piercing sight of death, presented last evening at Camp Jackson. Never has our profession called us to so painful a task—but the heavy task must be told.

Company H, Capt. Blandowski, of the 3d regiment, was assigned the responsible duty of guarding the western gateway leading into the camp. The surrendered troops passed out and were standing passively between the enclosed lines on the road, when a fiery crowd of disunionists began hostile demonstrations against Company H. Desirous, insults the worst that tongue could frame, iterated and reiterated, with whatever aggravation the most malignant vindictiveness could devise, were thrust upon the soldiers, and others of whom threw small missiles at them, while the most dauntless, with increasing zeal, the almost deafening yell of blasphemous execration and foulst contumely. The column marched in fours, and proved a regiment from the ninth and tenth Wards, who were returning from the arsenal, where they had just been sworn into the service of the American government, and had been provided with muskets as United States Reserve Guards. They bore the obloquy and insult piled upon them, with calmness and forbearance.

Meantime, where were the police, that so outrageous and imminently perilous a scene of disorderly disturbance was permitted to proceed unchecked, and to be consummated by acts of assassination?

We looked and waited anxiously for the police, who might readily have arrested the few leaders in this monstrous outrage, and thus have prevented much trouble.

The assailants began to discharge pistols, daring the soldiers to fire, and themselves blazing away in distance. The companies in the vicinity had been brought into firing order, but the attacking madmen persisted.

Finally a soldier of corps H was shot dead, others were wounded, and the captain received a ball in the leg. He was hesitating at the word fire, hoping against hope that the command might be dispensed with, but on seeing his men fall, and finding himself going down, he gave the order—and it was obeyed.

The volley was discharged level into the crowd, and persons fell in every direction. The multitude fell back with a desperate rush, by which many were trampled down the steps and hauled rocks into the retiring column, while two shots were discharged into the troops—one from the porch and one from Fifth street.

The rear of the troops at once turned and fired into their assailants, who fled and scattered, some of them still firing back.

Soon there was a pause in the firing of the troops, and spectators gained courage to look up the street. But others fired again upon the soldiers from whom a volley was then returned.

The firing continued at intervals, persons newly arrived drew and fired after the troops, whose volleys answered sharply, creating intense excitement and a grand rush to the vicinity.

Subsequently, we learned that at the time of the firing was resumed near the head of the line on Eighth street, and continued at various points in the vicinity, the troops unfortunately falling into disorder and firing from the alleys.

Seven men, four of them belonging to the company that atrociously insulted and murderedly fired upon, were killed. It avails little to say that they were slain in the confusion by the盲 balls of their own comrades.

A dragoon's horse was shot dead. Several men of Gen. Sigel's regiment were dangerously wounded, and two fatally. One died immediately.

In the camp prior to its surrender, there was an immense amount of cheering, said to have been derivative of the assaulting party, and in honor of Jeff. Davis.

Cheers for Jeff. Davis were not uncommon among the outsiders, some of whom were then arrested for a defiant interference with the soldiers.

On one occasion an attempt was made to rescue the person thus arrested. The company at hand fired upon the assailants, creating an immense stampede of spectators, carriages and wagons. A carriage was nigh set and several persons hurt the rush.

We were told that a lady was dangerously hurt by a fall from a carriage on the occasion.

In this instance the soldiers who fired, some six in number, were severely reprobated, and were degraded from the rank. We learn that Commandant Lyon has taken steps for a thorough investigation of the fatal firing by certain of the troops. If it shall prove unwarranted, it will meet severe reprobation and punishment.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 4, 1861.

A WILD CAT REGIMENT.—One of the most notable instances of persevering patriotism and determination which has occurred since the President's proclamation, is that of the mastering of the "Wild Cats," of this State by Col. Thomas L. Kane, who has taken up his residence in the county of McLean, in the very heart of what is termed the "Wild Cat District." On receiving the proclamation he started out on horseback to arouse the hardy sons of the forest in the counties of McLean, Elk, Cameron and Potter. He traveled over five hundred miles on his horse, enlisted three hundred and seven men, and entered Harrisburg with them in thirteen days from the time he started out! The men were brought from the backwoods. The three hundred and seven men averaged eighty miles travel on foot to reach Cincinna, mounting river. At different points on this steed they took rafts and floated down. Rattlesnakes, on the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, in Clinton county, where they could find ready conveyance to "civilization."

The bodies of the dead were picked up and removed, and the inquest was yesterday held at the shop of Mr. J. A. Smithers, undertaker, on Chestnut near Fifth street, who generously proffered a room for the purpose.

BATTERIES AT MEMPHIS.—The Memphis Appeal says: The work at Fort Harris, six miles above the city, is rapidly advancing, and has so far progressed that the engineers expected to mount two guns last evening. Captain Stockton, the military engineer sent here by President Davis to superintend the defenses of the city, arrived after the fortifications had been commenced at Fort Harris, and unhesitatingly approved of and adopted Mr. Picket's plan.

The work is to enclose 150 square feet, with an earth work of 64 feet base and 24 feet between the perpendiculars, with an elevation of 25 feet above the river at an ordinary stage of water. The fort will furnish ample room for the garrisoning of a force of a thousand men, for military stores to hold out sixty days, and strength enough to repel a siege by ten thousand men for the same length of time.

The guns will be stationed so as to have complete command of the river for a distance of two miles and a half—one mile and a half above, and one mile below the fortification—and be able to riddle anything in the shape of a river craft that sits upon the surface of the water within that distance.

Over one half of these three hundred and seven men are "crack" shooters, who have taken premiums at all the "shooting matches" in the Wildcat district, and all were selected for being "good shots." They are armed with their own rifles, and are determined to retain them while hunting Southern game. They are professional hunters, raftsmen, surveyors, land-hunters, and lumbermen, who are already used to camp life and long trips.

When at Sunbury they received a despatch from Gov. Curtin that not more than 140 would be wanted. They unanimously resolved that they would come to Harrisburg, and if not accepted they would at once go to Washington and go through Baltimore. They came to this city bearing a huge pair of buck horns in front, and each one having the tail of a deer ornamenting his soft felt hat. They have been mustered in and form a regiment with the companies from Tioga, who have the same characteristics.

These men are in earnest, and when they draw the trigger of their rifles, they do not intend to waste powder. Col. Kane was last evening elected Colonel of this "Wild Cat Regiment." His reputation for hard service is well known, and his loyalty is unfinishing.

KENTUCKY NEUTRALITY IN DANGER.—The telegraph states that on the report of a negro insurrection in Owen county, Ky., the captain of a company of Indiana volunteers offered to march his company into Kentucky and suppress the insurrection, if desired. This would be a gross violation of the Kentucky neutrality, and could hardly avoid precipitating that state into war. If there is anything particularly sacred at this time it is the Kentucky neutrality. She regards it as vital to her safety and her honor. Great caution should be exercised by the people of the states on her northern border not to offend her sensitiveness about armed northern men setting their feet on her soil.—Cincinnati Gazette.

From "VANITY FAIR."—By our Judicial Jester.—To what decision must the south soon come? To Dread Scott.

The best Campaign Paper—Cartridge paper.

A good Plug to stick into the mouth of a cannon.—A Plug-ugly.

From the St. Louis Democrat, May 13th. Another Dreadful Shooting Affray.

To the recklessness and folly of some six or eight young men, whose conduct we personally observed, must be attributed the dreadful slaughter which occurred Saturday evening at Fifth and Walnut streets.

We were passing up on the west side of Fifth street, at Elm, when our attention was arrested by seeing persons on Fourth street gazing up the street, and others on Walnut street looking towards Fourth. We were about crossing to Fourth when the cry of "Here they come," from persons on Walnut street, led us to move toward Walnut. The advance of a body of U. S. Reserve Guards soon appeared, marching up Walnut from Fourth. At the same time a small crowd rushed ahead of the troops, and ran upon the stone porch of the Presbyterian church at the northwest corner of Fifth and Walnut streets. As the head of the column approached, passing not far from the pavement on the church side, and going towards Sixth street, these young men on the church porch gathered upon its southern extremity, overlooking the troops, and began to do the utmost of which they were capable in the way of insulting, goading, harrowing, and heapings disgraceful reproaches upon the troops. Others rapidly joined these young men, and aided them in yelling, frightened cursing, hooting, screaming, groaning, slapping hats, and uttering the most infamous and obscene language of contempt, in insult to the troops. Company after company of the latter passed quietly along, almost immediately beneath the derisive throng, some of whom tried hard to spit into the faces of the soldiers, and others of whom threw small missiles at them, while the most contumacious, with increasing zeal, the almost deafening yell of blasphemous execration and foulst contumely.

The column marched in fours, and proved a regiment from the ninth and tenth Wards, who were returning from the arsenal, where they had just been sworn into the service of the American government, and had been provided with muskets as United States Reserve Guards.

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ONCE UPON A TIME.—The Wild Cats.

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OF THE WEST!

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